

FIG.1

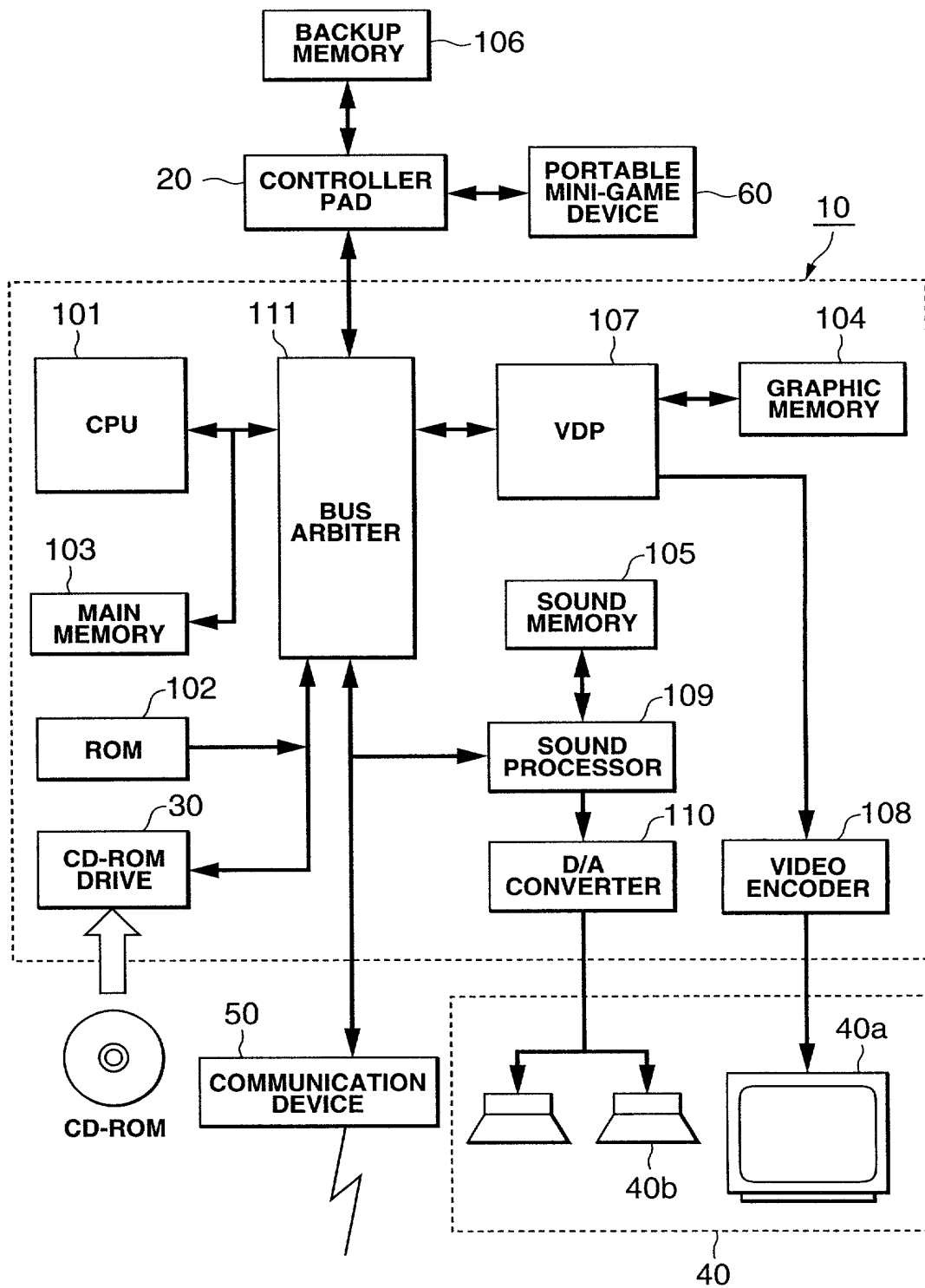
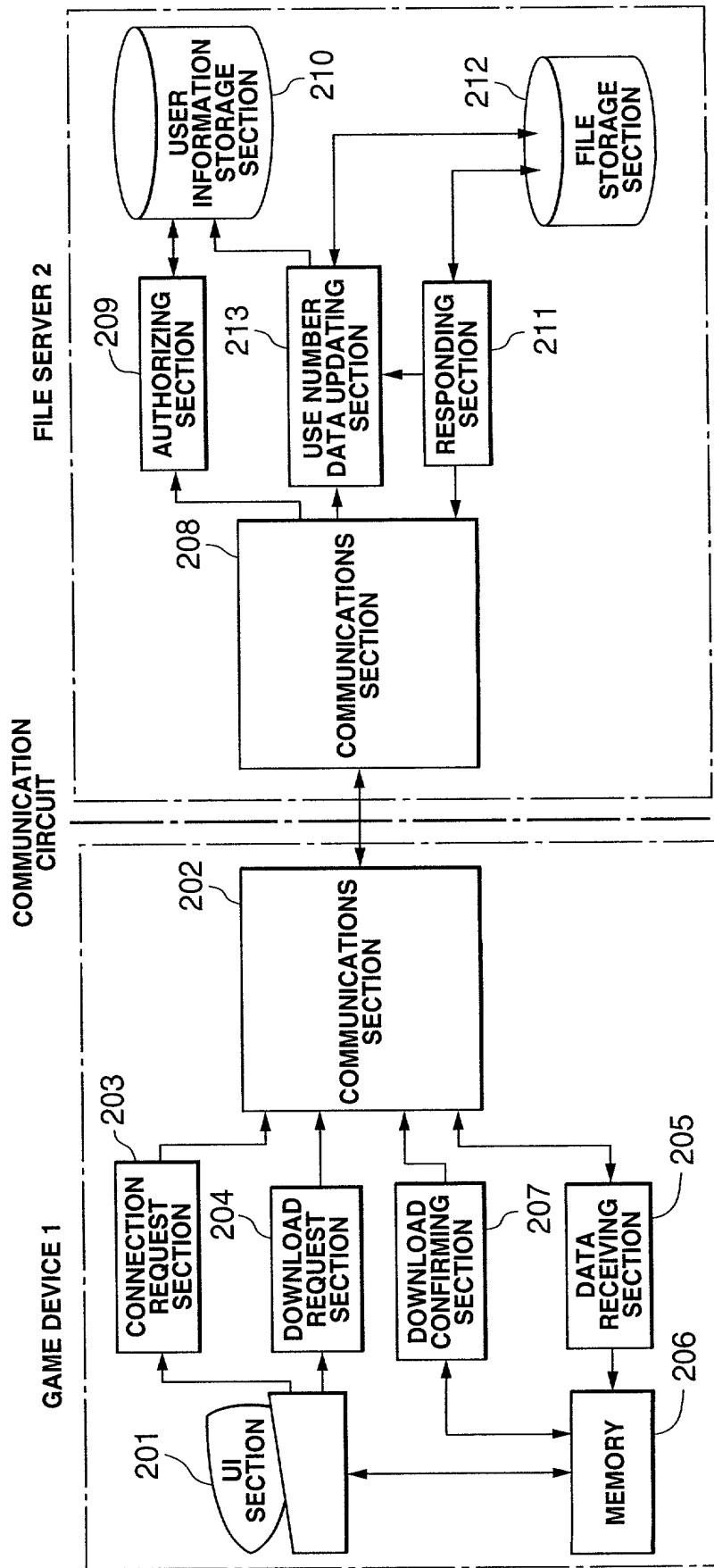


FIG.2



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FIG.3

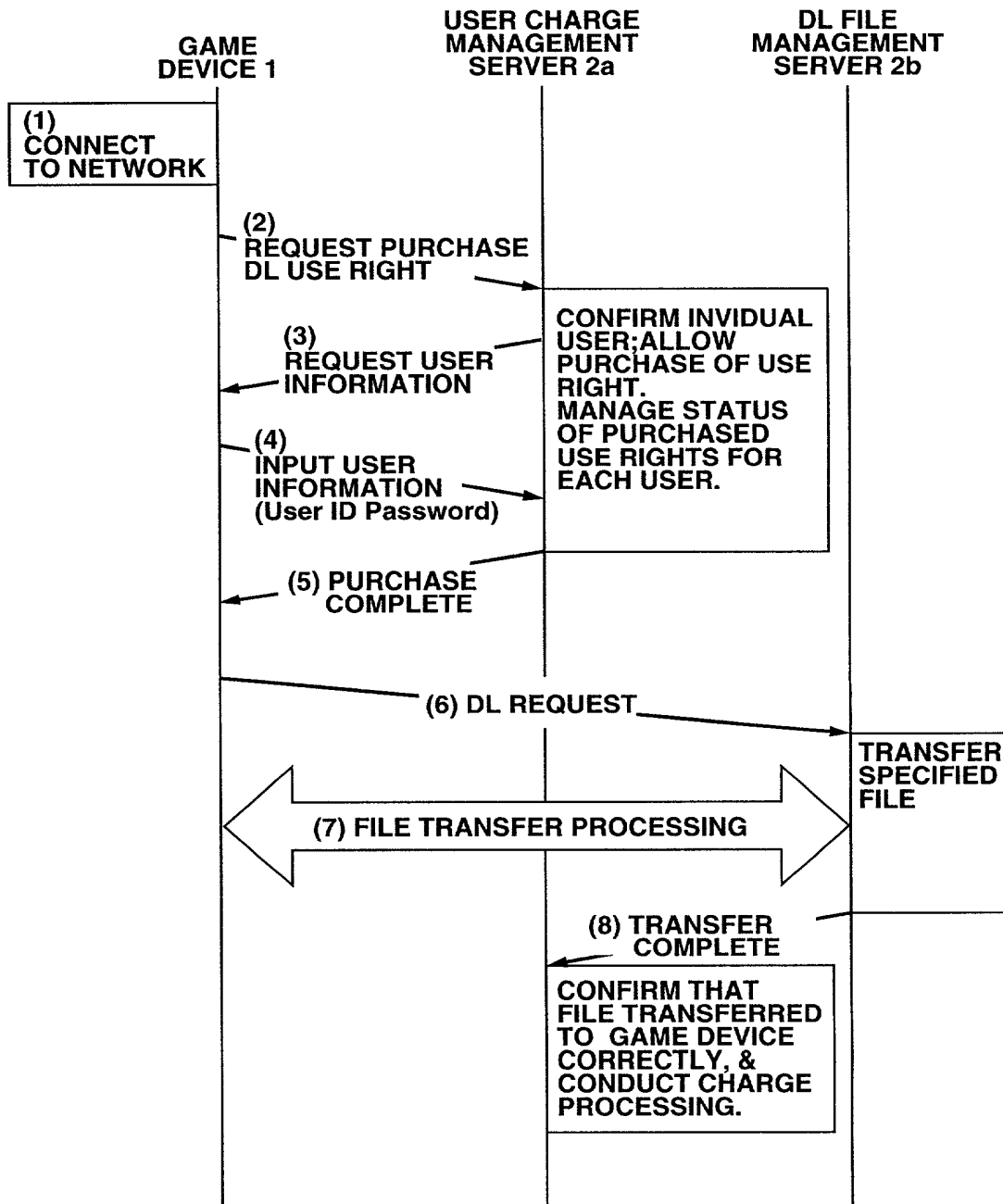


FIG.4

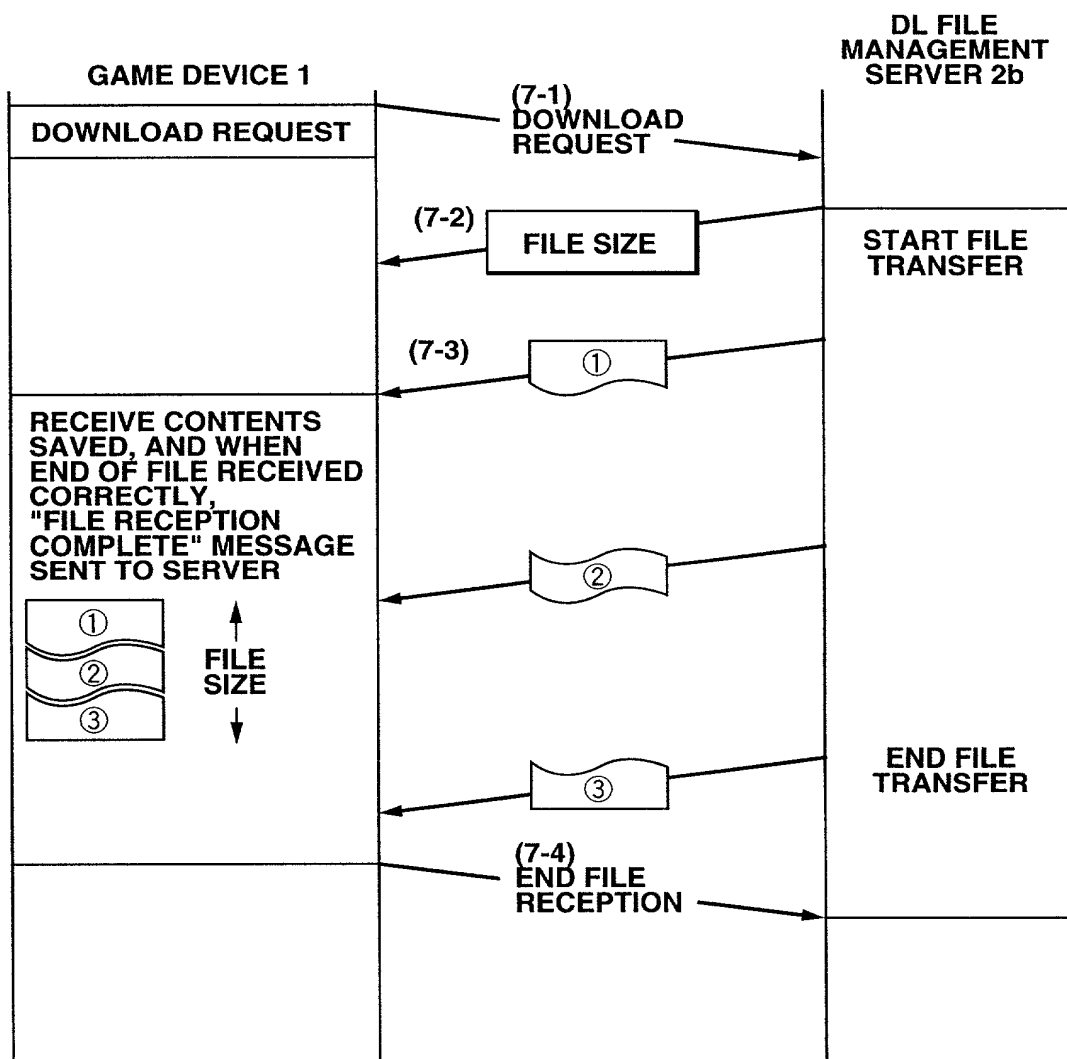


FIG.5

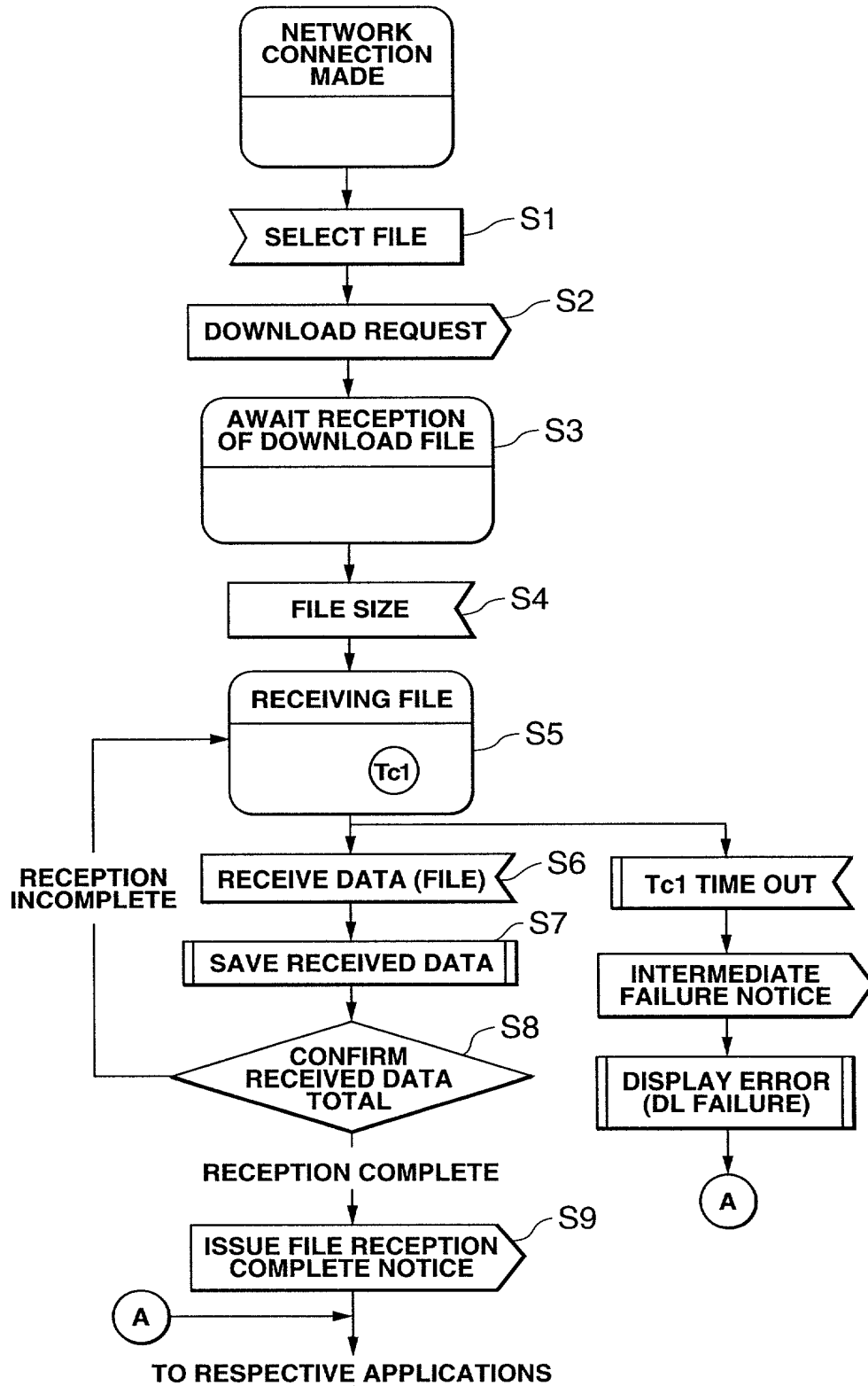


FIG.6

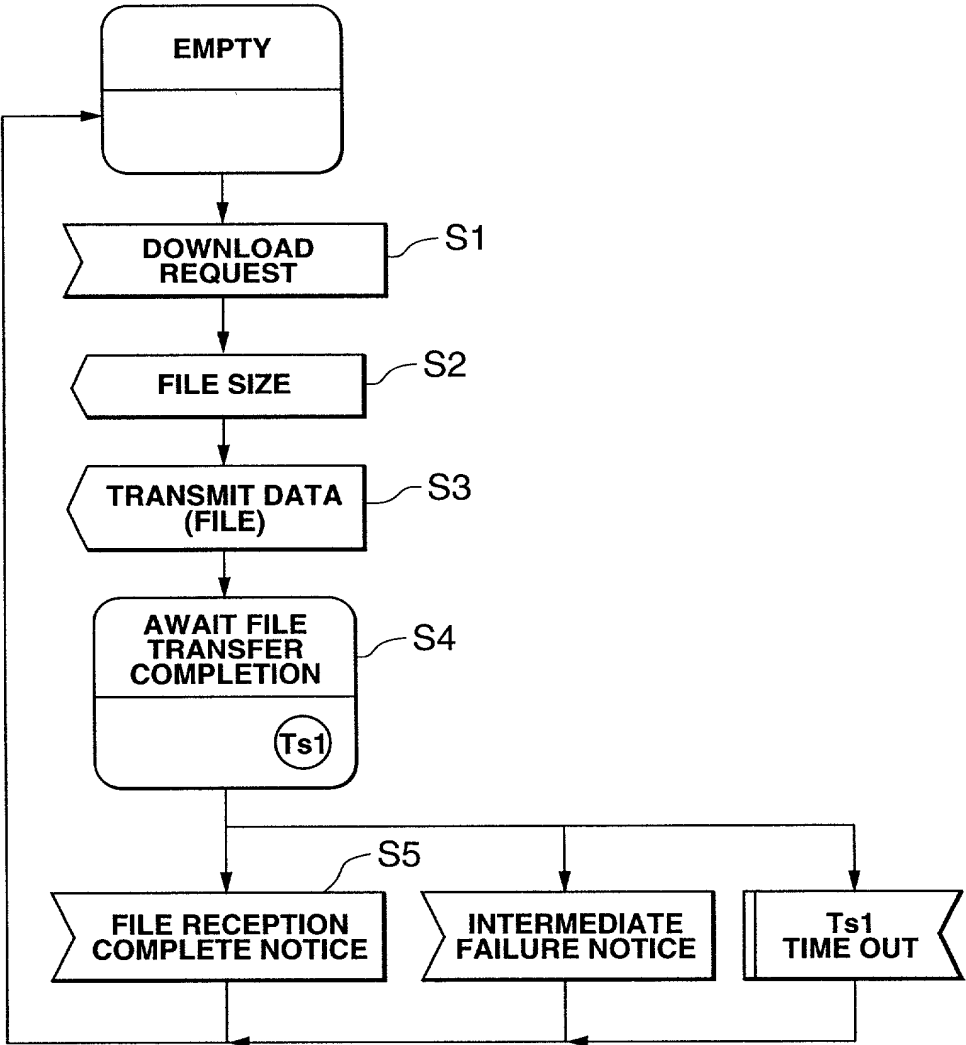
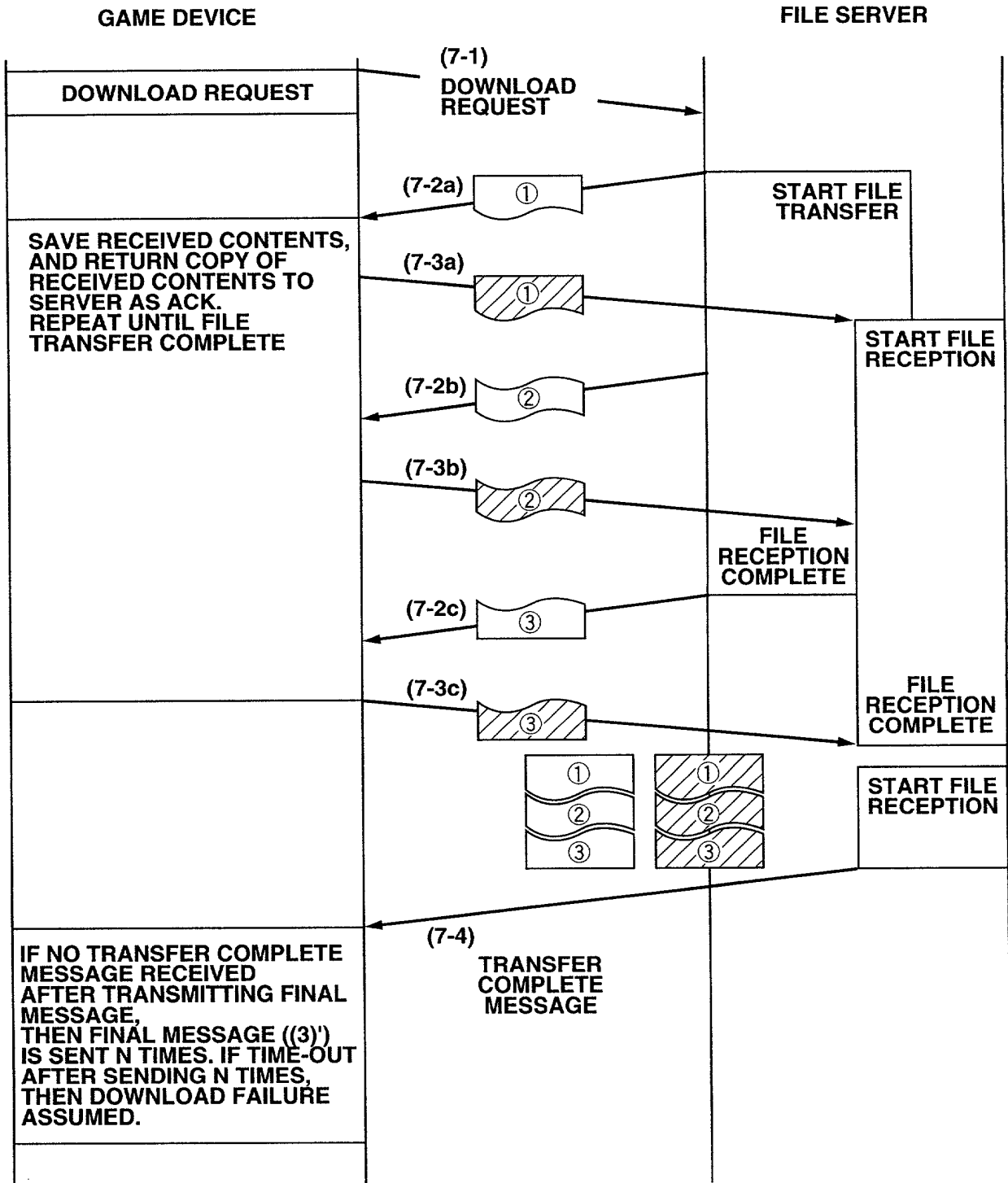


FIG.7



**FIG.8**

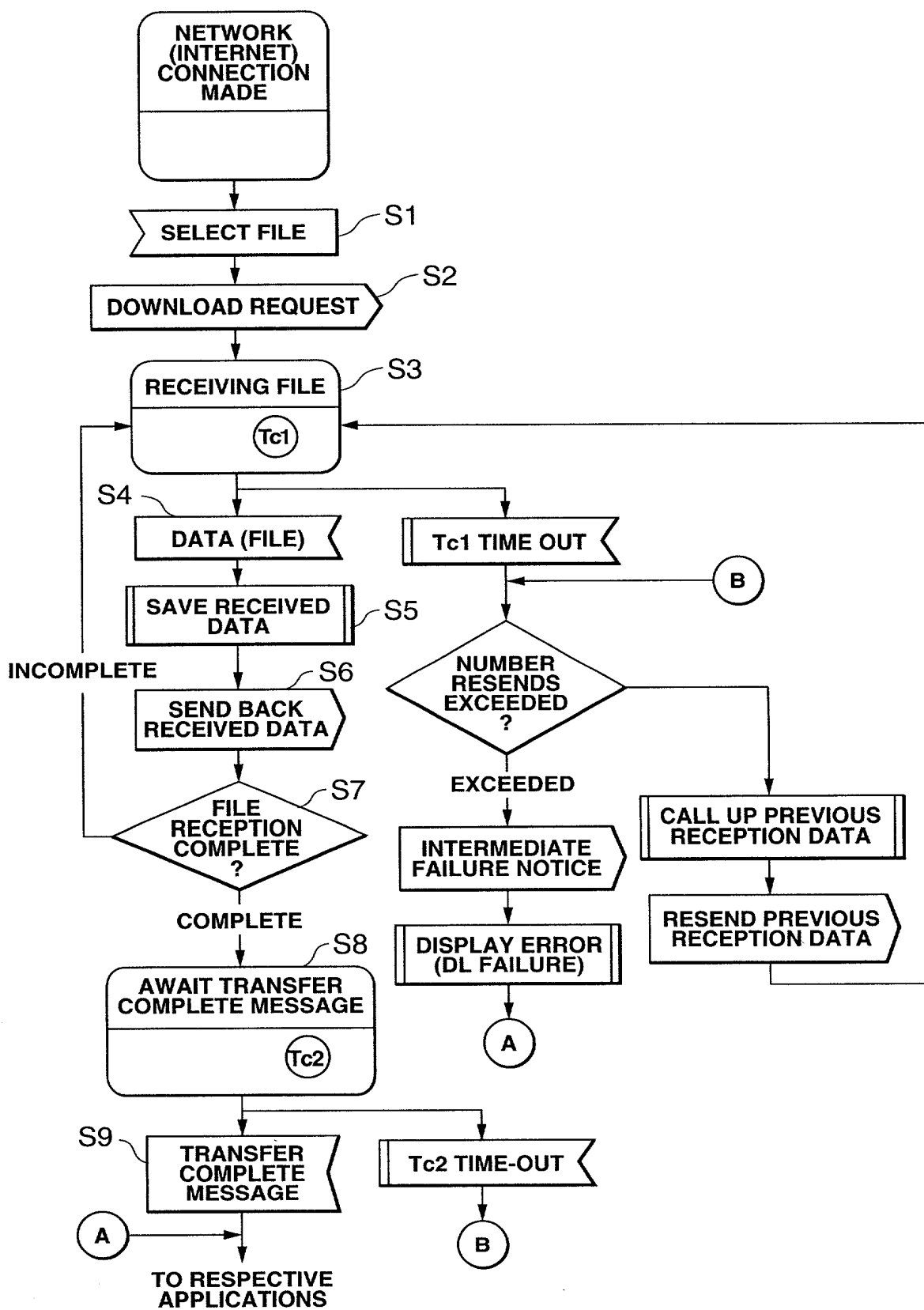


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are for  $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$ . As  $n$  increases, the distribution of  $x$  becomes more spread out and shifts to the right. For  $n=10$ , the distribution is concentrated between 0 and 20. For  $n=100$ , the distribution is concentrated between 40 and 80. For  $n=120$ , the distribution is concentrated between 60 and 120.



# FIG.9

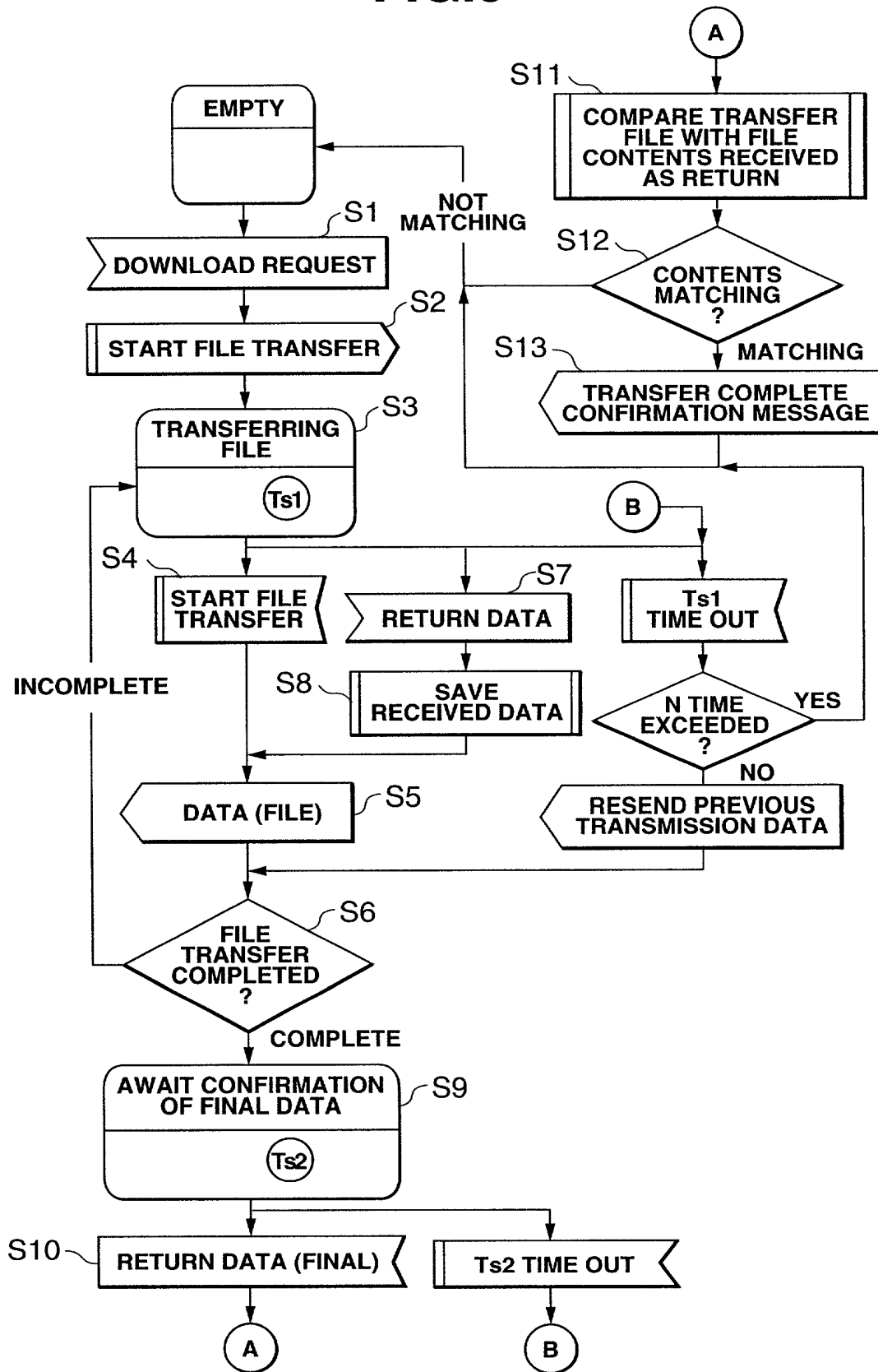


FIG.10

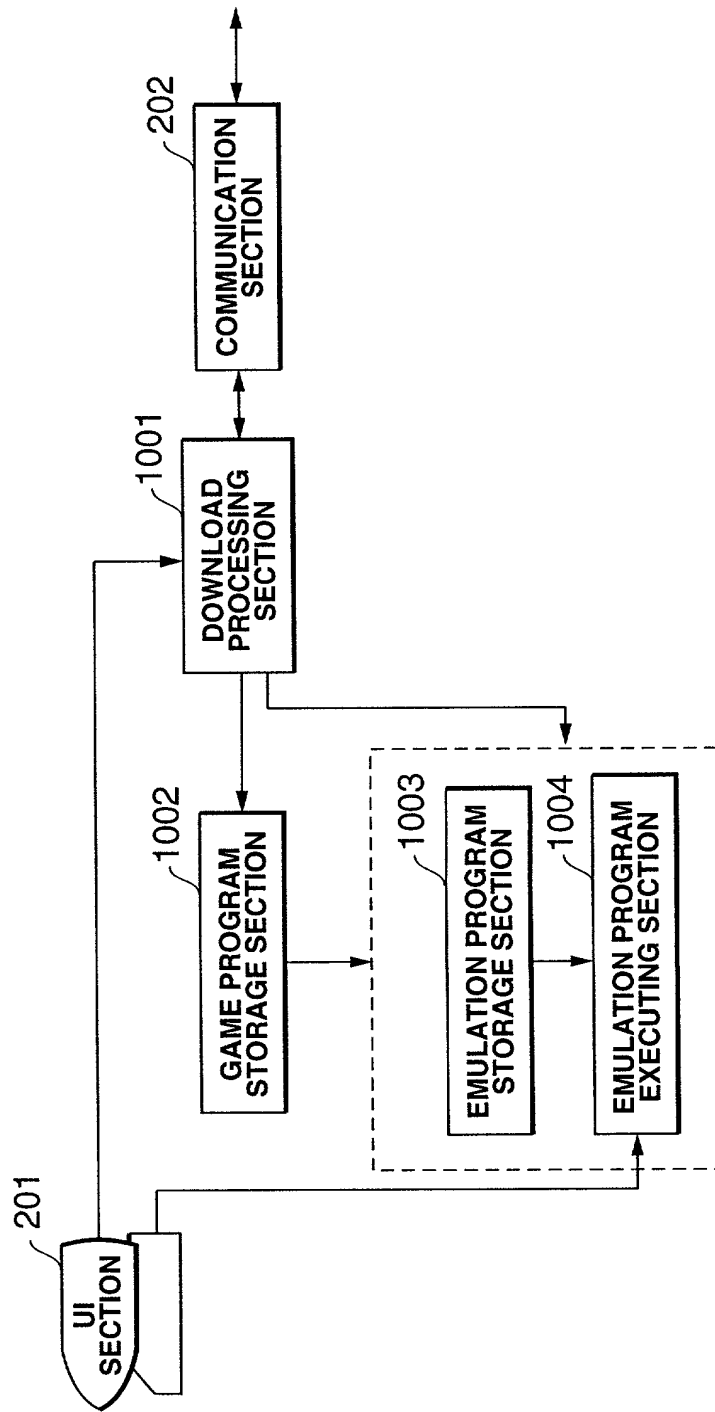


FIG.11

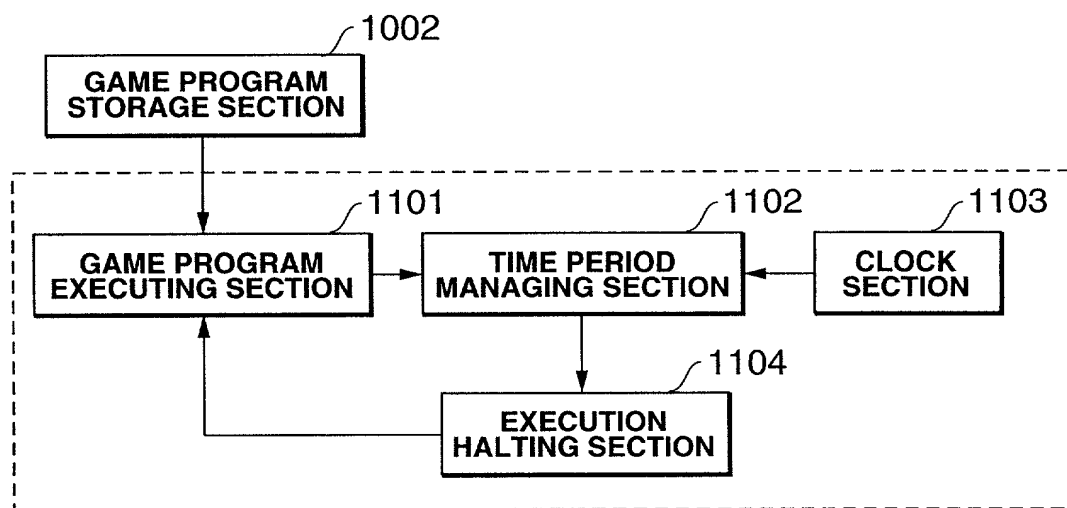


FIG.12

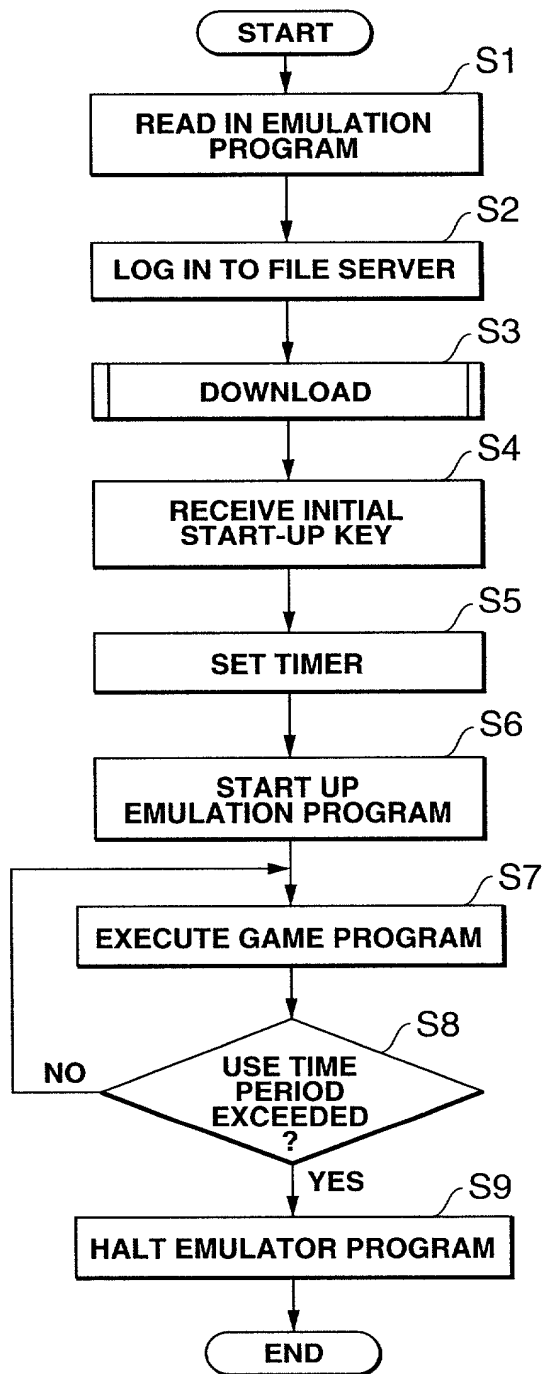


FIG.13

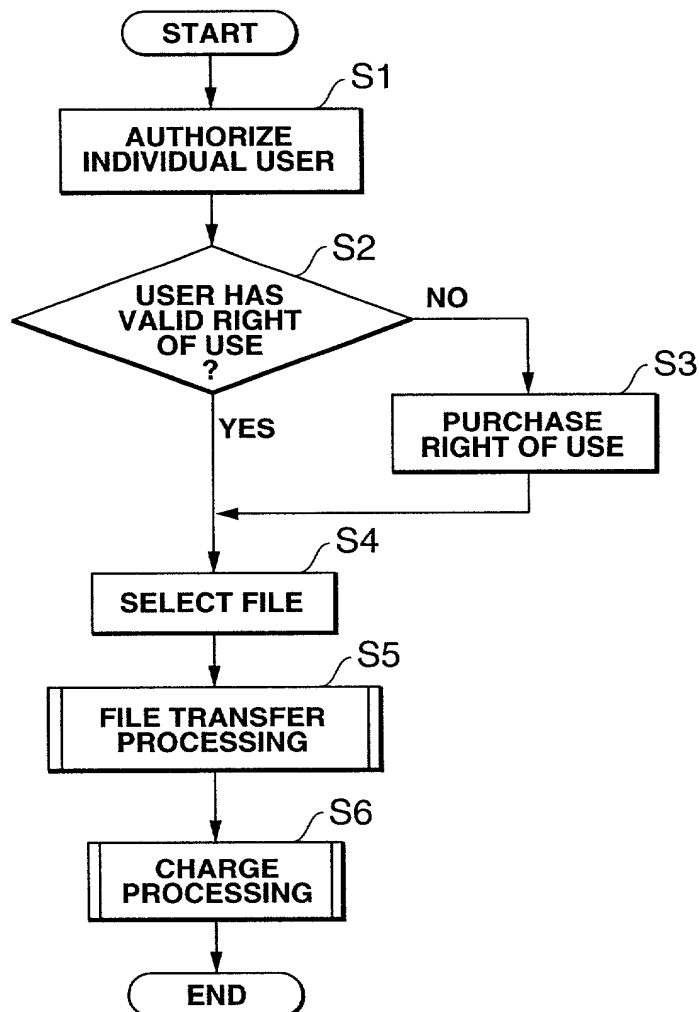


FIG.14

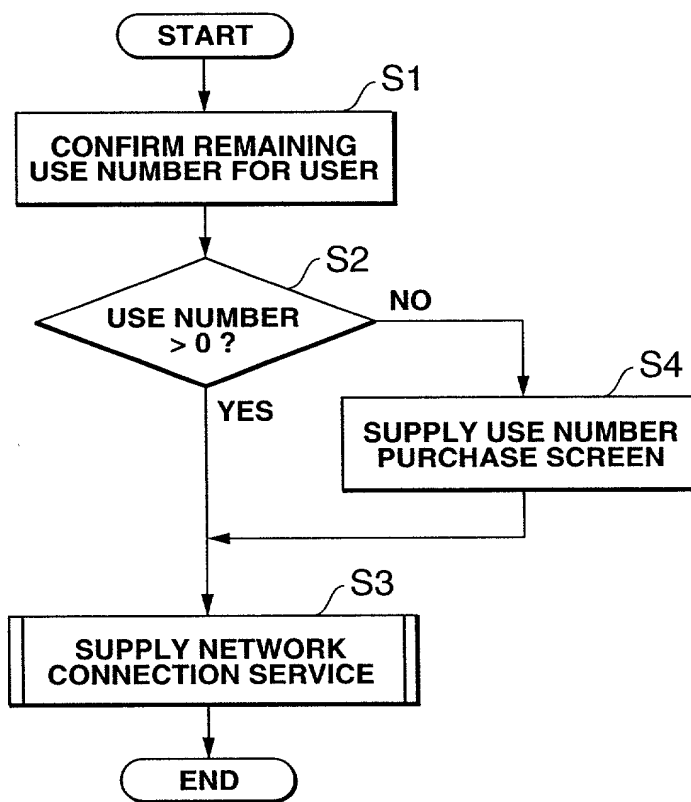


FIG.15

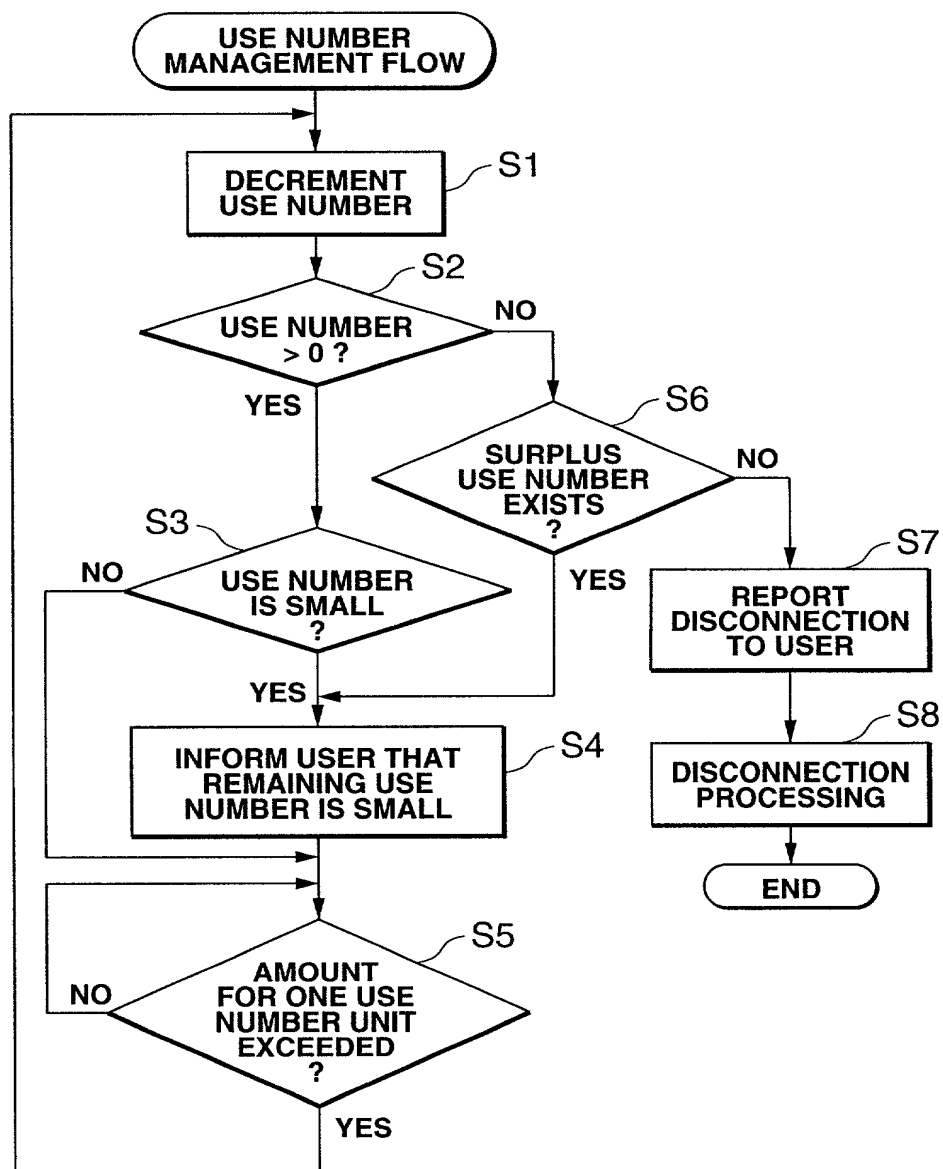


FIG.16

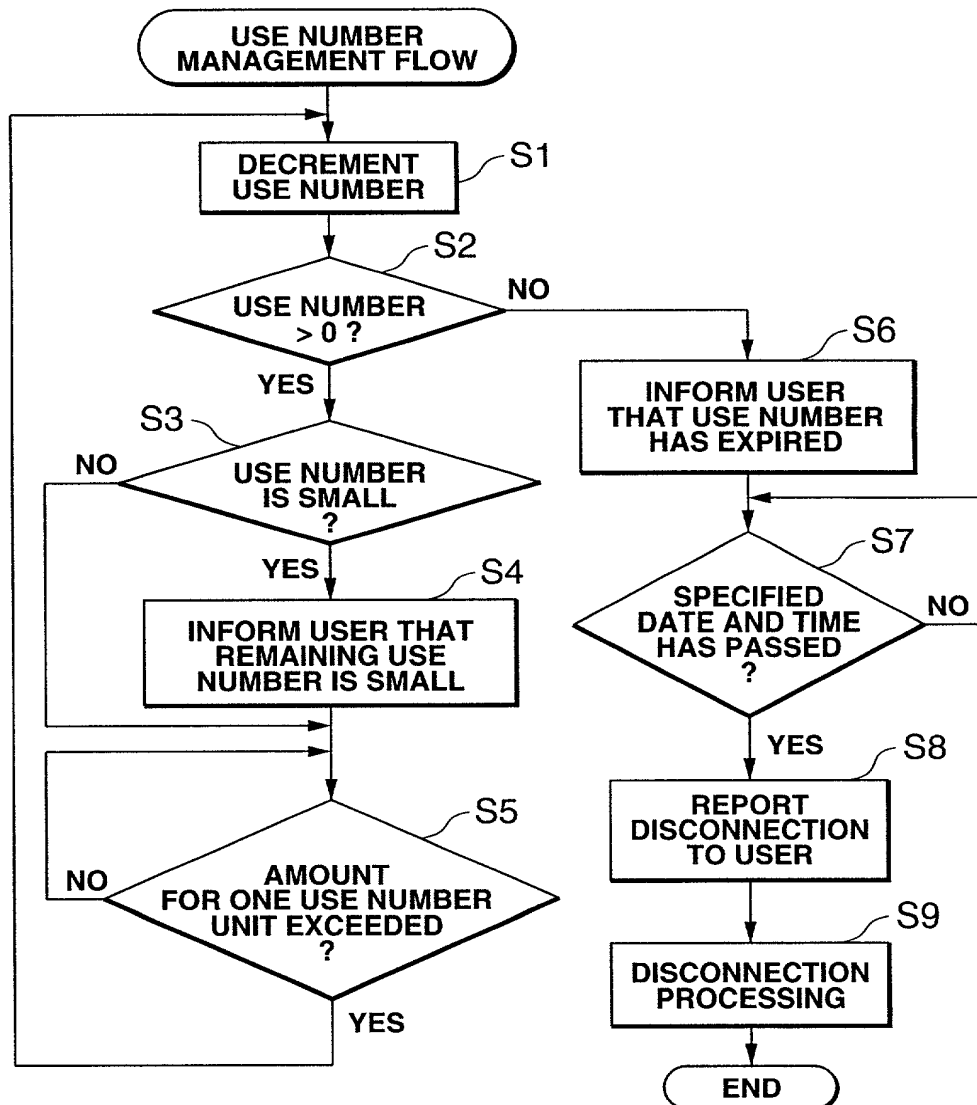
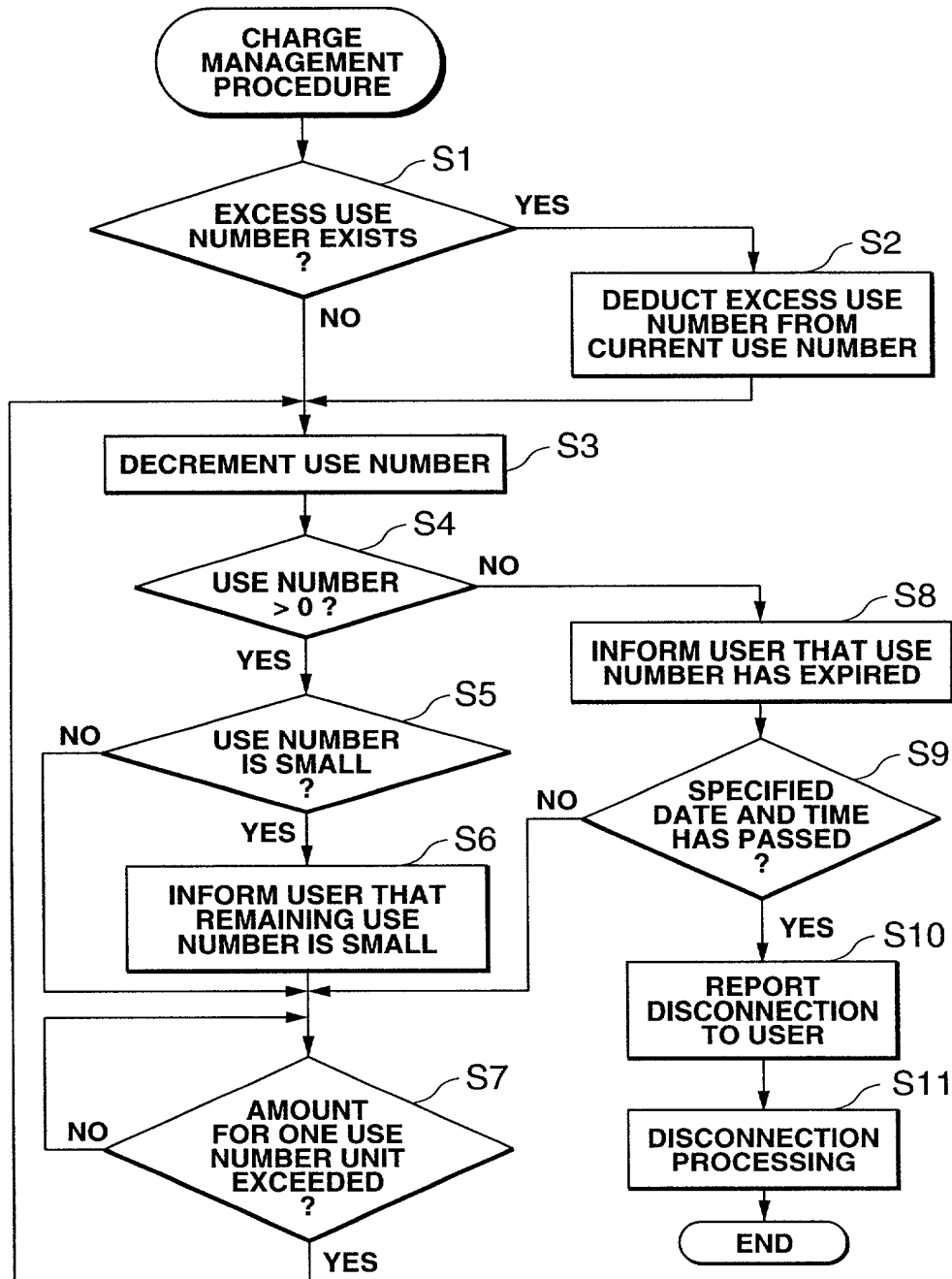




FIG.17



**FIG.18**

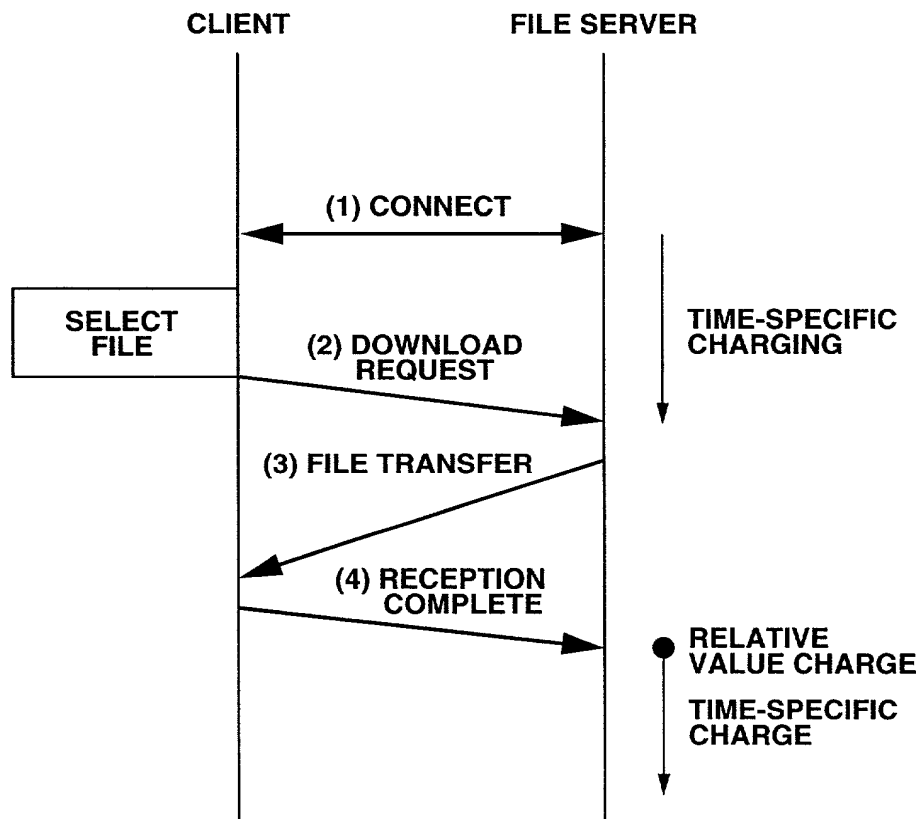
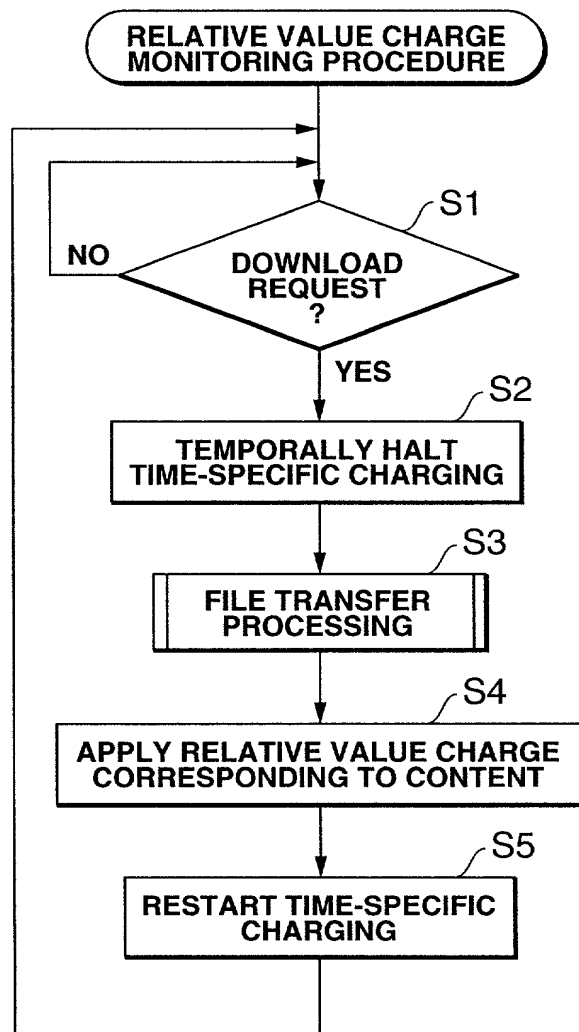
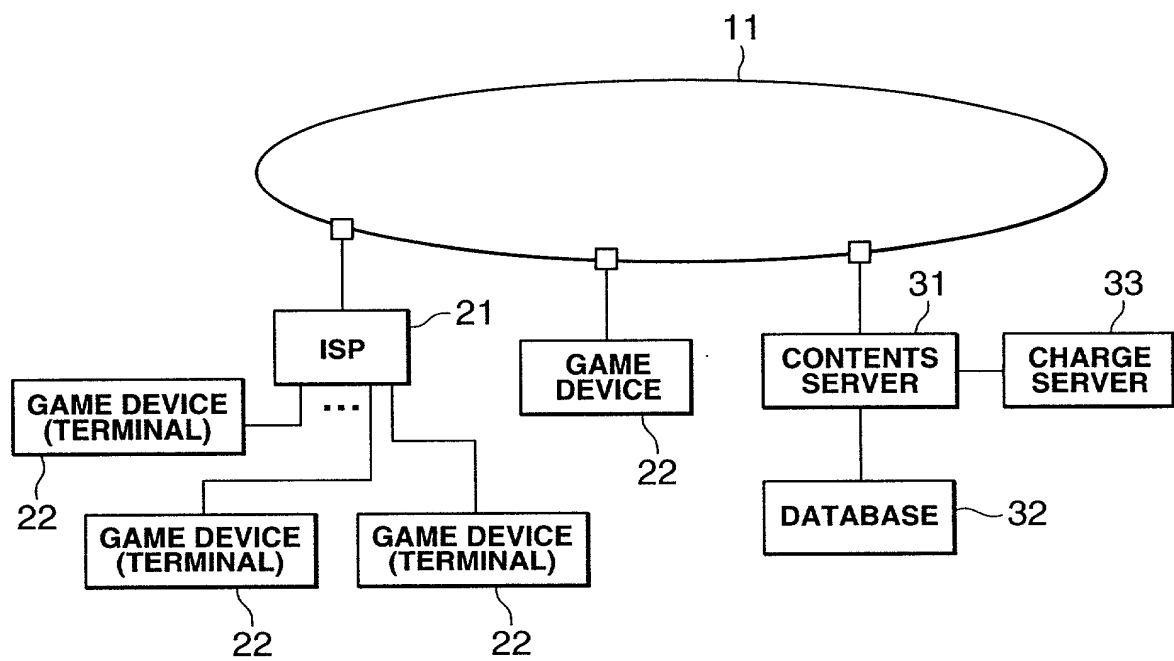


FIG.19

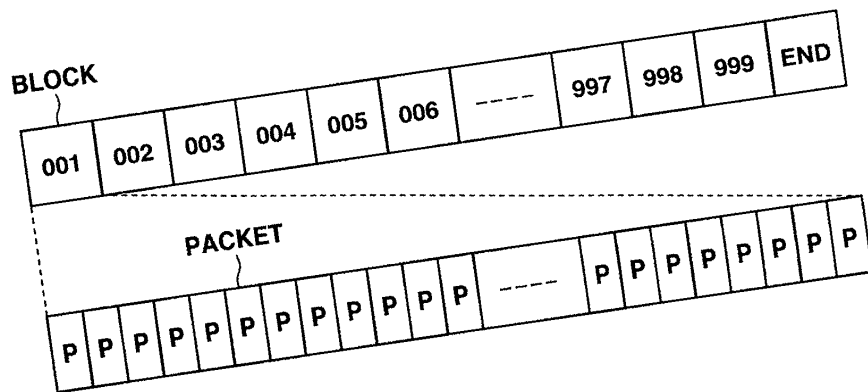


**FIG.20**



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FIG.21



# FIG.22

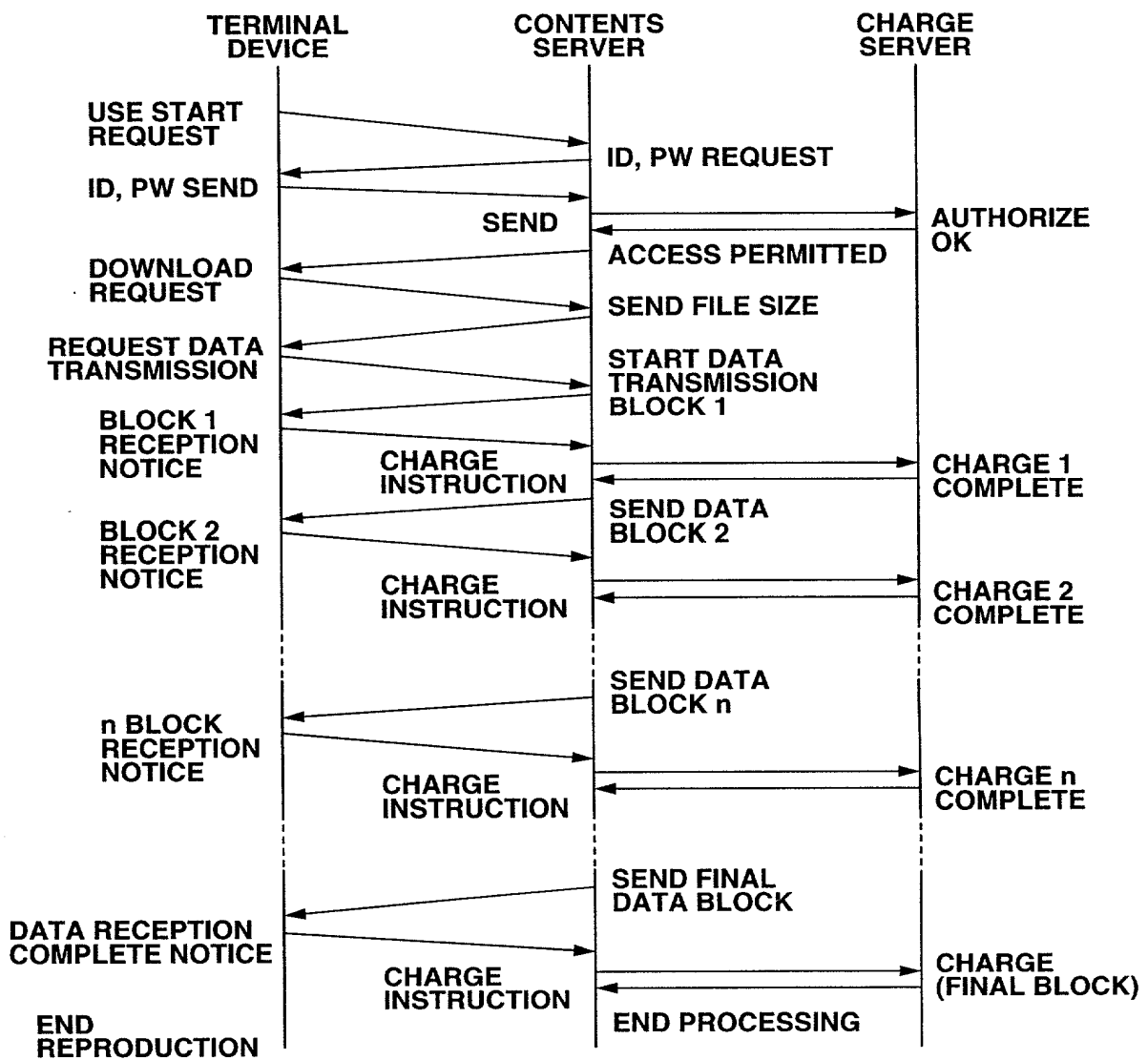


FIG.23

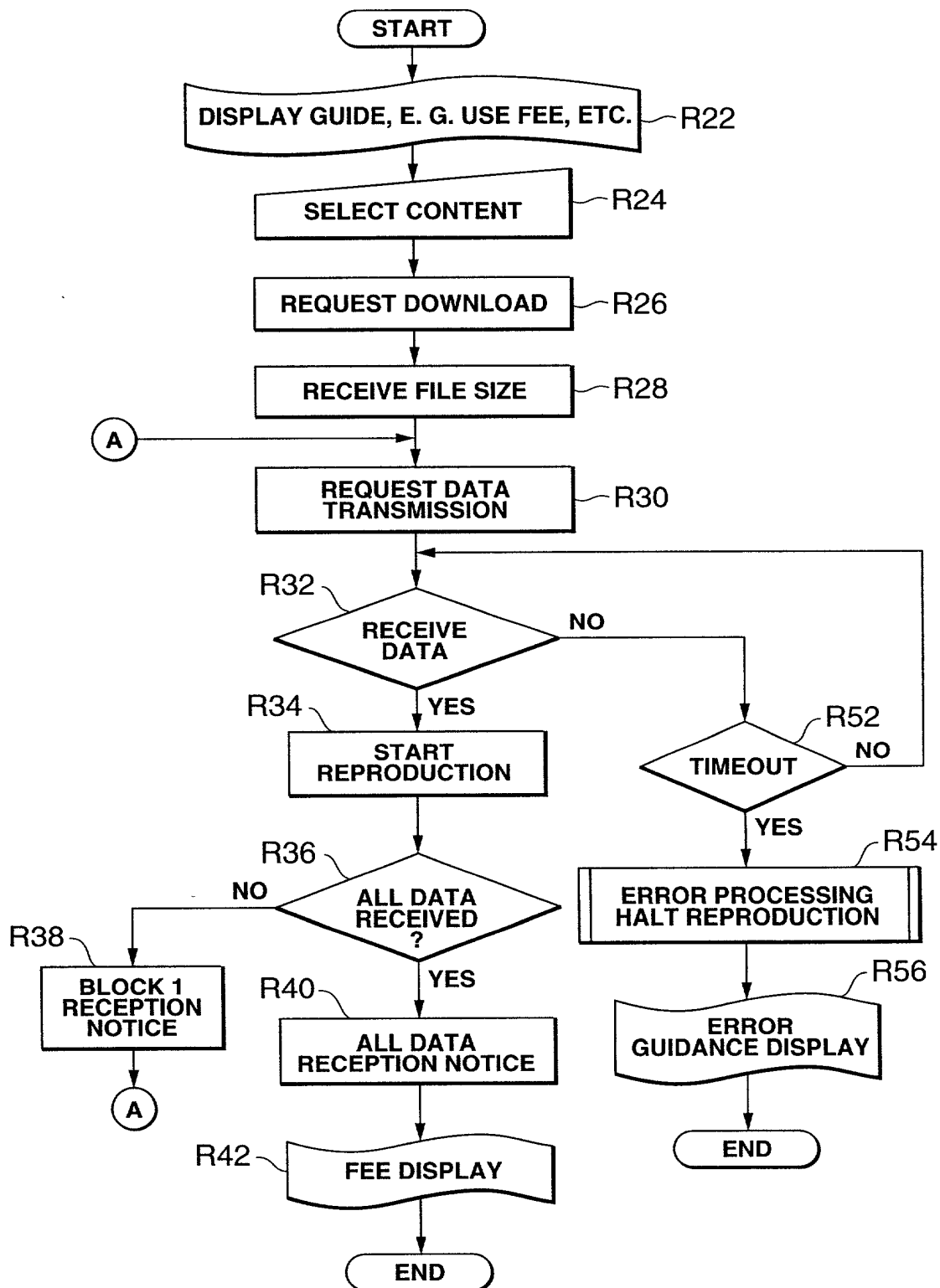
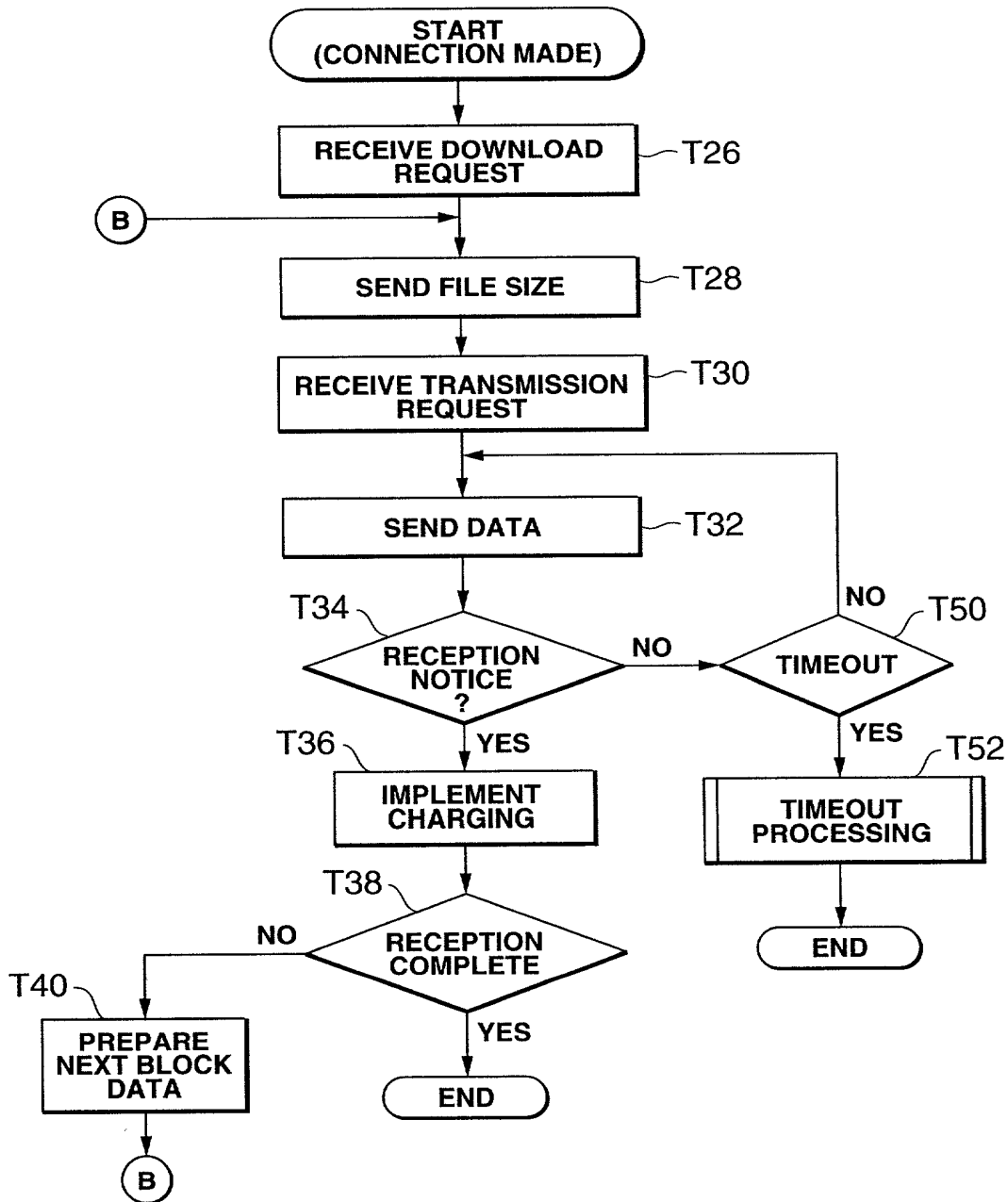


FIG.24





**FIG.25**

